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Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = HORNE

First Name = CRAIG

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name 27
60479698	Not Issued	020	06/19/2003	MATERIAL PROCESSING FOR TUBULAR CERAMIC FUEL CELLS AND METALLIC INTERCONNECTS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
60476451	Not Issued	020	06/06/2003	MATERIAL PREPARATION APPROACHES FOR FUEL CELLS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
60315438	Not Issued	159	08/28/2001	OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE PREFORMS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
60313588	Not Issued	159	08/17/2001	DOPED GLASS MATERIALS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
60194734	Not Issued	159	04/05/2000	COMBINATORIAL CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
10271925	Not Issued	041	10/16/2002	MULTIPLE METAL OXIDE SUBMICRON PARTICLES	HORNE, CRAIG R.
10229937	Not Issued	071	08/28/2002	OPTICAL FIBER PREFORMS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
10195851	Not Issued	030	07/15/2002	NANOPARTICLE PRODUCTION AND CORRESPONDING STRUCTURES	HORNE, CRAIG R.
10099597	Not Issued	030	03/15/2002	OPTICAL MATERIALS AND OPTICAL DEVICES	HORNE, CRAIG R.
10027906	Not Issued	071	12/21/2001	THREE DIMENSIONAL ENGINEERING OF PLANAR OPTICAL STRUCTURES	HORNE, CRAIG RICHARD
09845985	Not Issued	071	04/30/2001	PHOSPHATE POWDER COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR FORMING PARTICLES WITH COMPLEX ANIONS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
09757519	Not Issued	120	01/09/2001	METAL VANADIUM OXIDE	HORNE, CRAIG

				PARTICLES	R.
<u>09595958</u>	Not Issued	071	06/19/2000	METHODS FOR PRODUCING LITHIUM MIXED- METAL OXIDE PARTICLES	HORNE, CRAIG R
<u>09557696</u>	Not Issued	071	04/25/2000	COMBINATORIAL CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS	HORNE, CRAIG R.
<u>09435748</u>	Not Issued	061	11/08/1999	ELECTRODES	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>09334203</u>	<u>6482374</u>	150	06/16/1999	METHODS FOR PRODUCING LITHIUM METAL OXIDE PARTICLES	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>09246076</u>	<u>6225007</u>	150	02/05/1999	METAL VANADIUM OXIDE PARTICLES	HORNE , CRAIG R
<u>09203414</u>	<u>6136287</u>	150	12/02/1998	LITHIUM MANGANESE OXIDES AND BATTERIES	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>08402806</u>	Not Issued	161	03/13/1995	TEXTURED SUPERCONDUCTING TAPE	HORNE , CRAIG
<u>08309217</u>	Not Issued	161	09/20/1994	PREPARATION OF DEVICES THAT INCLUDE A THIN CERAMIC LAYER	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>08036642</u>	Not Issued	166	03/24/1993	TEXTURED SUPERCONDUCTING TAPE	HORNE , CRAIG
<u>08011052</u>	<u>5368667</u>	250	01/29/1993	PREPARATION OF DEVICES THAT INCLUDE A THIN CERAMIC LAYER	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>07788328</u>	Not Issued	168	11/05/1991	TEXTURED SUPERCONDUCTING TAPE	HORNE , CRAIG
<u>07580886</u>	<u>5162167</u>	150	09/11/1990	APPARATUS AND METHOD OF FABRICATING A MONOLITHIC SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELL	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>07580722</u>	<u>5290642</u>	150	09/11/1990	METHOD OF FABRICATING A MONOLITHIC SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELL	HORNE , CRAIG R.
<u>07381236</u>	<u>4950837</u>	150	07/18/1989	METHOD FOR RECLASSIFYING PCB TRANSFORMERS	HORNECK , CRAIG W.
<u>07128314</u>	<u>4781826</u>	150	12/03/1987	APPARATUS FOR DECONTAMINATING PCB-CONTAMINATED DIELECTRIC FLUIDS	HORNECK , CRAIG W.

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

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AB: A chemical synthetic route for nanostructured materials that is scalable to large volume production, comprising spray atomization of a reactant solution into a precursor solution to form a nanostructured oxide or hydroxide precipitate. The precipitate is then heat-treated followed by sonication, or sonicated followed by heat treatment. This route yields nanostructured doped and undoped nickel hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and yttria-stabilized zirconia. Unusual morphological superstructures may be obtained, including well-defined cylinders or nanorods, as well as a novel structure in nickel hydroxide and manganese dioxide, comprising assemblies of nanostructured fibers, assemblies of nanostructured fibers and agglomerates of nanostructured particles, and assemblies of nanostructured fibers and nanostructured particles. These novel structures have high percolation rates and high densities of active sites, rendering them particularly suitable for catalytic applications.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC
Draw	Desc	Image									

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6162530 A

AB: A chemical synthetic route is disclosed for nanostructured materials that is scalable to large volume production, comprising spray atomization of a reactant solution into a precursor solution to form a nanostructured oxide or hydroxide precipitate. The precipitate is then heat-treated followed by sonication, or sonicated followed by heat treatment. This route yields nanostructured doped and undoped nickel hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and yttria-stabilized zirconia. Unusual morphological superstructures may be obtained, including well-defined cylinders or nanorods, as well as a novel structure in nickel hydroxide and manganese dioxide, comprising assemblies of nanostructured fibers, assemblies of nanostructured fibers and agglomerates of nanostructured particles, and assemblies of nanostructured fibers and nanostructured particles. These novel structures have high percolation rates and high densities of active sites, rendering them particularly suitable for catalytic applications.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWC
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 5985049 A

AB: Composite bodies of magnetostrictive materials of the type RE-Fe.sub.2, where RE is one or more of the rare earth elements, preferably samarium or terbium, can be suitably hot pressed with a matrix metal selected from the group consisting of aluminum, copper, iron, magnesium or nickel to form durable and machinable magnetostrictive composites still displaying appreciable magnetostrictive strains.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5824442 A

AB: A toner for developing electrostatic images has toner particles containing a binder resin and a colorant, and fine titanium oxide particles or fine alumina particles. The surfaces of the fine titanium oxide particles or fine alumina particles have been subjected to an organic treatment and have a methanol wettability half value of 55% or more.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments		KWIC
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5783263 A

AB: A metal or alloy nanoparticle is provided which exhibits hysteresis at room temperature having a carbon coating. The nanoparticle has a diameter in the range of approximately 0.5 to 50 nm, and may be crystalline or amorphous. The metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticle is formed by preparing graphite rods which are packed with the magnetic metal or alloy or an oxide of the metal or alloy. The packed graphite rods are subjected to a carbon arc discharge to produce soot containing metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticles and non-magnetic species. The soot is subsequently subjected to a magnetic field gradient to separate the metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticles from the non-magnetic species.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments		KWIC
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5707770 A

AB: A toner for developing electrostatic images has toner particles containing a binder resin and a colorant, and fine titanium oxide particles or fine alumina particles. The surfaces of the fine titanium oxide particles or fine alumina particles have been subjected to an organic treatment and have a methanol wettability half value of 55% or more.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KVMC

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5549973 A

AB: A metal or alloy nanoparticle is provided which exhibits hysteresis at room temperature having a carbon coating. The nanoparticle has a diameter in the range of approximately 0.5 to 50 nm, and may be crystalline or amorphous. The metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticle is formed by preparing graphite rods which are packed with the magnetic metal or alloy, or an oxide of the metal or alloy. The packed graphite rods are subjected to a carbon arc discharge to produce soot containing metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticles and non-magnetic species. The soot is subsequently subjected to a magnetic field gradient to separate the metal, alloy, or metal carbide nanoparticles from the non-magnetic species.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KVMC

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5456986 A

AB: A magnetic metal or metal carbide nanoparticle is provided having a carbon coating. The nanoparticle has a diameter in the range of approximately 5 to 60 nm, and may be crystalline or amorphous. The magnetic metal or metal carbide nanoparticle is formed by preparing graphite rods which are packed with a magnetic metal oxide. The packed graphite rods are subjected to a carbon arc discharge to produce soot containing magnetic metal or metal carbide nanoparticles and non-magnetic species. The soot is subsequently subjected to a magnetic field gradient to separate the magnetic metal or metal carbide nanoparticles from the non-magnetic species. Ferromagnetic or paramagnetic compounds are made by starting with graphite rods packed with the oxides of iron, cobalt, nickel and manganese bismuth, or a rare earth element excluding lanthanum, lutetium and promethium, or a paramagnetic transition metal.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KVMC

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5366616 A

AB: This invention relates to hydrocarbon conversion processes using novel molecular sieve compositions as the catalyst. These molecular sieves contain chromium in the framework structure along with aluminum and silicon. The process of preparing the chromium-containing molecular sieves involves contacting a starting molecular sieve with a solution or slurry of a fluoro salt of chromium under effective process conditions to provide for aluminum extraction and substitution of chromium.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWC

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5186918 A

AB: Molecular sieve compositions are prepared by extracting aluminum and substituting chromium and/or tin for extracted aluminum to give molecular sieve products containing framework chromium and/or tin atoms. The process of preparing the chromium and/or tin-containing molecular sieves involves contacting a starting molecular sieve with a solution or slurry of at least one of a fluoro salt of chromium or a fluoro salt of tin under effective process conditions to provide for aluminum extraction and substitution of chromium and/or tin. These compositions are effective as hydrocarbon conversion catalysts and for separating mixtures of molecular species.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWC

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AB: Ultra-fine spherical particles of a metal oxide having an average particle diameter of 40 nm or smaller can be prepared by a method in which a vaporizable metal compound is vaporized and decomposed under heating to give ultra-fine particles of a metal oxide followed by immediate cooling down to a temperature at which coalescence of the fine particles are prevented from coalescence. The fine particles have characteristics such as an excellent power of ultraviolet scattering.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KMC
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 4711795 A

AB: A method of manufacturing an amorphous-metal-coated structure having a base material and an amorphous metal coating layer which coats the base material includes a step of applying a high energy rate forming treatment to both the base material and an amorphous metal disposed on the surface of the base material in such a manner that the amorphous metal is firmly bonded to the surface of the base material in the form of a coating layer. In the amorphous-metal-coated structure manufactured by this method, the amorphous metal and the metal constituting the base material are forced to protrude into each other at the bonding interface, and thereby the amorphous metal coating layer is firmly bonded to the base material by means of the metallic binding force. The amorphous metal-coated article may be employed as a member for a torque sensor.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	KMC
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 4647305 A

AB: A process for manufacturing amorphous alloy powders is provided, wherein, a high-speed fluid jet is blown against a flowing melt of an alloy which can be formed into amorphous powders, thereby powerizing the melt and rapidly cooling and solidifying the melt. Use is made of an action tube in which pressure is reduced and turbulent flow is caused so as to increase the cooling rate of the powderized alloy and to form particles of irregular shape. Further, the powderized alloy particles are forced to forcibly collide against a block to increase the cooling rate of the alloy and to form particles of irregular shape.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	K/M/C
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 4636248 A

AB: A dielectric powder consisting of a solid solution of compounds selected at least one each from the two group (a) and (b) of compounds indicated below and having a chemical composition represented by the following general formula:, (Wherein x and y satisfy $0 < x < 1$ and $0 < y < 1$ respectively), is produced by mixing metal alkoxides in proportions such that the proportions of the metallic elements thereof conform to the proportions of the metallic elements in the aforementioned general formula (I) and hydrolyzing the metal alkoxides contained in the resultant mixture:, (a) Compounds of the $ABO_{3.3}$ type perovskite structure and, (b) Compounds of the $A'(B'_{1/2}B''_{1/2})O_{3.3}$, $A'(B'_{1/3}B''_{2/3})O_{3.3}$, or $A'(B'_{2/3}B''_{1/3})O_{3.3}$ type valency-compensating perovskite structure, (wherein A and A' each denote a divalent metal, B a tetravalent metal, B' a divalent metal or a trivalent metal, and B'' a pentavalent metal or a hexavalent metal) ., $[ABO_{3.3}]_{1-x} [A'(B'_{1-y}B''_y)O_{3.3}]_x$ (I)

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	K/M/C
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